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Maybe, in spite of yellow journalism, the great mystery of Receevelt's visit to McKinley is actually explained by Roosevelt's explanation.

Testimony in the High School In-

vestigation. We have read carefully the eighty pages of typewritten testimony covering the recent investigation of the management of the High school and it conveys no worse impression than that among the teachers examined there has been some difference of opinion as to whether the general discipline of the school has been sufficiently rigid. The chief bone of contention seems to have been the "moral atmosphere" of the boys' locker room before sessions and at intermissions. One teacher once heard an oath uttered in that room, but did not know by whom. A firecracker was once exploded. The boys sometimes were boisterous and occasionally started to wrestle. These are the grave charges.

Among the other charges are that work-that is, kept his own records instead of turning that work over to a subordinate-that he has not instituted periodical drills of teachers; that each teacher has been allowed to use considerable discretion in methods, being held accountable chiefly for results; and that the principal has tried rather to put the pupils on their good behavior by appealing to their honor and pride as young ladies and gentlemen instead of ruling them with a rod of iron. It is not charged that the instruction has been poor or that the atall who have looked into the matter. But the magnifying glass has been

the desire to make them look big. exhibit an utter unfitness for the office of school controller. Let this episode

Secretary Alger's absence from the McKinley-Roosevelt conference is noted but it is not surprising. That conference was one between men.

The Home for the Friendless.

The desperate crisis just made public concerning the affairs of the Home of the Friendless has shocked the community beyond measure and touching as it does the popular heart, it would seem that with the wealth and influence to be commanded in this city the institution which for twentyseven years has perhaps done more work in the way of preventing crime and alleniating suffering than half the churches, should be relieved from the heavy burden under which it is struggling. The conditions are the result of sible fault of the management, but stances in which the financial depression of three years ago and a succeeding chain of ill fortune has been prominent factors. Among the discouragements may be mentioned the fact that in the past three wills have been left by deceased friends in which money has been bequeathed to the Home, but in each case technical points of law have rendered futile the intention of the dead toward the noble charity in mind.

It will be remembered that the plot of ground now occupied by the institution was donated to the home by the Pennsylvania Coal company, through the kindness of the late John B. Smith. The crowded state of the old building made some change imperative, and as a new structure had to be erected, it was deemed best by all concerned to give the little children and the feeble old women the benefit of the fine air and the beautiful location of the Dunmore property. A sale of the old place, which it was thought would immediately be arranged, was not concluded and it was found necessary to secure a loan. A mortgage of \$15,000 was placed on the old home and later another of \$20,000 on the new building; \$2,000 of the entire sum is all that has been paid, and the management has now for two years been endeavoring to keep up the interest on \$33,000. In the meantime a vast increase of expense is recorded, and the effort to provide for the larger family and also to carry the burden of the mortgage has reached a point where it is folly to continue the struggle. With relief from the drain of the interest payments, the institution could be comfortably supported from the annual membership fees and the many gifts from gener ous friends, together with the entertainments which from time to time bring in considerable sums.

While the auggestion that those who annually patronize the Home excursion might send the money thus usually expended to help tide over the stress of the summer, is one which should be acted upon, it is still necessary to do something more and it is now time that the encumbrances on the Home for the Friendless are cleared up once and for all. Let the people who intend leaving handsome bequests to the in stitution pay it in now while they are alive, to see the blessing they confer and reap the full reward of their generesity. Let those who have been blessed in worldly goods give of their substance now, when it is needed, for the benefit of one of the real charities of earth, where they know their money is being well employed. Let friends of the Home all over the city bestir themselves and see what can be done to prevent abandoning a work that is nowhere more needed than in this com-

A faction among Kentucky Demoarats are so mad at their regular party friendly societies, penny banks, and

ridge as an ind-pendent. Breckinridge posing as a moral reformer would cer-

talmy look picturesque. It was, of course, somewhat unfortunate that just while the president of the Mermon church was solemnly affirming that the Mormons had all quit practicing polygamy one of his own estensibly discarded "ex"-wives should have been so unthoughtful as to present to him a daughter but the incident illumines the subject of Mormontem's sincerity.

Railroads and Canals.

One of the things which impressed ex-Governor Bookwalter, of Ohio, on the occasion of his recent journey through Russia and Siberia, and a Subject upon which he comments freely in his very interesting volume, "Siberia and Central Asia," is the liberality with which the Russian government has protected navigable waterways and estructed canals so as to utilize to the uttermost the natural opportunities for water transportation, where," he says, "one sees the river beds deepened by dredging, the channel widened, the banks carefully walled, and the shores suitably jettled, and every means employed to render them suitable for navigation. So thoroughly is this done that little bits of streams only a few rods wide are by suitable flash dams and other means converted into excellent channels for boats." He shows how in consequence of this pol-Professor Phillips has done clerical key it is possible for boats to go through the center of France into the Mediterranean sea and through the middle of European Russia from the Baltic to the Caspian sea and he continues:

"It is with sorrow mingled with disgust that one recalls the shameless neglect of our mighty river systems, the grandest on the globe-the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri and scores of other rivers with their tributariesand even the complete abandonment of the Wabash, the Illinois and many ton court house and the Canadian others that in early days were so valuable and serviceable. With the noblest tentive and enterprising pupil could river on the globe permeating with its not get along well; it is not claimed many tributaries almost the entire rethat the main results are inferior. The gion from whence our exportable agriexact opposite is shown and known to | cultural surplus has been derived, and which could be carried entirely by water to the consumptive centers of turned on little things, apparently in Europe, we today discover the as- and London but at any cost our author-To consider the dismissal of a high almost exclusively dependent upon the school principal on the meager and railways to carry this great surplus to petty grounds here brought forth is to the seaboard. Were our main rivers only, to say nothing of the smaller streams that other countries would readily render serviceable, improved and utilized to anything like the degree of the Seine, Rhone, Garonne and Marne of France; the Elbe, Rhine and other streams of Germany; the Danube, the Don, the Volga and for that matter even the Obi of Siberia, no nation on the globe would possess such facilities for cheap transportation to foreign countries so that no matter what natural advantages of agriculture they might possess in Siberia, Argentina, India or elsewhere, we should be placed beyond competition in foreign markets.

There is, of course, another side to this proposition. The building up of rail in place of water transportation has carried civilization and its advantages to thousands of localities which would never have been reached under a system of transportation by water; no reckless extravagance and no pos- and if we have lost opportunities in foreign markets by reason of the rather of a combination of circum- higher cost of rail commerce we have immensely gained them in the greater development which the railroads have rendered possible in our domestic markets. Nevertheless it is a mistake to cluded to believe in spiritualism, suppose that in order to have prosperous railways there must be no astronomer and author, who has been canals. There is business enough for a spiritualist all his life, comes forward both systems of haulage and a time and acknowledges his mistake, and exmust come when there will be general and imperious insistence upon a more the spiritualistic phenomena which thorough utilization of the possibil- formerly mystified him, These scienities of Internal communication by waterways, natural and artificial,

> Judge Van Wyck is doubtless of the opinion that the ex-governor of Texas could appropriately drop the extra "g" in spelling his name.

A Postal Savings Bank.

The recent laying in a suburb of London of the corner-stone of a new fiveacre building for the headquarters staff of the British Postal Savings bank calls attention to an institution which is often held up to Americans as the model of something needed in our own land. From an interesting letter by H. R. Chamberlin in the Sun we extract the facts set forth below.

The bank is not a bank where curent accounts are kept; there is no payment of checks over the counter; no customer can enter into any confidential relations with the bank-in fact, there is no bank management in the ordinary sense of the term. For the eccipt of money the bank has an office in every town and village in the kingiom; there are now over 12,600. The the limit. withdrawal of money is a leisurely affair and must be conducted by corespondence; consequently the direct relations of the head office with the public are of the slightest character and the office can be located in a suburb as well as in the business center of London. The business of that office | Ch. I will walk with you, my lad, whichs to keep accounts-for it has been a listinguishing feature of the bank rom the first that all accounts should be kept in London, and every payment indeed from there—to issue warrants for the repayment of deposits, and to conduct a voluminous correspondence.

The bank was begun in September,

And I will walk with you, my lad, ch. I

1861. The first year it acquired 180,000 accounts, representing \$9.775,000 on decosit. Today it has 7,000,000 depositors and \$600,000,000 in deposits. The growth n its business has been sarapid that for en years 100 new clerks have been added to the accounting corps each Aye, glad, my lad, I'll walk with you year. The bank accepts deposits as small as a shilling, which may be made up of penny stamps pasted on a slip. The money thus deposited bears interest at 215 per cent. When deposits reach a certain maximum sum, the oank gives the depositor the option of purchasing consols, thereby enabling him to renew his privileges of deposit.

Says Mr. Chamberlin: "It is not only by taking care of the savings of the individual that the postoffice assists thrift. It is the banker of

nominee that they are threatening to small charitable funds of all sorts. It nominate ex-Congressman Breckin- is used by the war office for the savings of soldiers abroad and for the de posit of deferred pay; and the Technical Education Board of the London County Council pays its scholarships through the books of the bank. Nor has the bank destroyed the older agencies for the encouragement of thrift, the trustee savings banks. Very many of the smaller banks have been closed, and this is not to be regretted, as the difficulties of voluntary management not infrequently lead to disasters, But the larger and sounder banks are in a better condition today than they ever have been, and the total sum deposited in trustee banks exceeds by several millions the amount which they held when the postoffice entered the field in 1861. Nor have the benefits conferred by this great agency for thrift entailed any loss upon the nation. Though at the present moment there is a slight deficiency on the working of the bank, owing to the limited range of investments allowed to it and the high price of consols, the national exchequer has in the past benefited to the extent of a million and a half by the savings intrusted to the postoffice,' A vigorous effort will be made to get from the next congress legislation which will permit the adoption of this principle of banking in the United States with government indorsement.

> Three daughters of the late Colonel Egbert are teaching in the Manila public schools. The father gave his life on the battle-field for Philippine civilization and the daughters carry forward his interrupted work.

The Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

After a personal examination of the Alaskan boundary, Senator Fairbanks says he can see no valid reason why this government should make Canada a present of a port on our scabcard. There is none. The Canadian contention is as devoid of justice as would be a claim of Wilkes-Barre on the Scranmanner of presenting this absurd and preposterous claim is in keeping with the claim itself. It would be unfortunate if as a result of the necessary refusal of the United States to submit to spoliation by Canada there should arise an embarrassment of the cordial relations existing between Washington tounding situation that our country is ities must respect the rights of the Americans who have settled in Alaska and devoted themselves to the development of that territory's natural reources. These people are not to be handed over into bondage even to please our friends across the water.

As for Canada, if she wants to get privileges from the United States, let her officials adopt a neighborly man ner and stop their continual nagging. If the inhabitants of the dominion could impress upon those in authority over them the futility of the "spoiled child" role which they have persistently enacted in their official dealings with American national and individual interests, and could induce them to try the new plan of being decent, it would require very little time for the two governments to get together and settle all their differences amicably and in good spirit. This country, in such a contingency, could well afford to be not only just but generous toward Canada, giving more than the bond reguires. Rut Uncle Sam is not a man to be goaded by pin pricks into a surrender of territory or rights. Those who think so have not studied history,

Just at the time when learned men on this side of the water have con-Camille Flammarion, the well-known plains, to his own satisfaction at least, tific students are making it difficult for the members of the audience to believe anything.

An impressive illustration of the contempt that many entertain for their opportunities was given by the Lancaster electric lineman the other day, who went to the trouble of purchasing morphine when he had resolved to commit suicide.

Sharon reports a child whose life has been saved by eating ice cream. A good many cases of this kind might be placed on record and still the balance would be on the side of the deadly ptomuine.

There may be doubt as to the practical value of the Women's International congress, but in choosing an American woman for its president the congress entitles itself to the benefit of the doubt.

A Klu-Klux Klan reunion is to be held in Georgia. This seems to be about

Uncle Paul Kruger's walking delegates are beginning to talk of a com-

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

ever way you fare; ou'll have me, too, the s'de of you, with

heart as light as air; No care for where the road you take's a

will walk with you. Ho! I will walk with you, my lad,

Re weather back or blue, be readsides from or dow, my lad-Oh, I will walk with you.

Or summer blossoms stay our steps, o blinding drifts of snow; The way that you sat face and foot's the way that I will go.

And brave I'll be, abreast of you, the With loyal hand in loyal hand, and one heart made of two, Through summer's gold or winter's cold it's I will walk with you.

Sure. I will walk with you, my lad, As love ordains me to-To heaven's door, and through, my lad, Oh, I will walk with you, -James Whitcomb Riley, in Lippincott's. to the water. Before we could get it

Col. Blair's Ride Behind Moose Power

OME extraordinary stories of ad-adventure with gia moose in New Brunswick and Maine have recently appeared in print, but none that for interest can exceed the recent experience of a party of men on Lake Edward in this province ,who, having lassoed a large moose in the water, were towed ashere in their steamer by the animal, which finally gave them the slip, after an exciting and leaped ashere to follow the ca contest. Lake Edward, which is twenty-two miles long and one of the picturesque and most richly stocked trout lakes in the province of Quebec, is 113 miles from Quebec city, St. John railway. On Tuesday, June 20, Colonel Austin Blair, a banker of Scranton, Pa., was proceeding down the lake with two guides on board the steamer Grace, a screw vessel, twenty-eight feet long. With him were his two fishing guides, Joseph Dechene and Dechene's brother-in-law, Loni Muir. When they had gone about four miles down the lake and almost ached the old cabin still known as Adirondack Murray's camp, Joseph, who is half an Indian, noticed a moose swimming in the lake about a mile ahead of them. He signalled the engineer, George Grenier, to shut the stream off, and pointing the animal out to Loni Muir, he lifted his bark canoe off the steamer into the water and started out to intercept the moose. Colonel Blair's story of the adventure, as repeated in Quebec by people who had it related by him, was of so remarkable a character that, having falled to find him, the writer ran up to Lake Edward and took it down from Joe Dechene's recital of the facts, rattled off by him in very intelligent Canadian French, with the usual gesticulations in the presence of his brother-in-law, Loni Muir, and of his employer, Bob Rowsley, the lessee of The remarkable story fully

confirmed all the accounts of the oc-

currence as attributed in Quebec to

the lake.

Colonel Blair.

Joe Dechene told this story: "As the animal was apparently bent upon crossing the lake in front of the steamer's bows, we dropped back, and by a circular course contrived, unobserv ed, to approach it from the further side, thus getting in rear of the beast and between it and the shore from which it had set out to cross the lake. The moose was thus hemmed in by the steamer on the one hand and the canoe on the other. The latter gained rapidly on the animal, and the more fatigued it become the harder it was driven by us toward the steamer. I signalled the steamer to come up on the other side of the animal and head it off. The engineer did so, but when we closed in upon it the moose, which had hitherto paid all its attention to the steamer, charged at us in the canoe, striking out with its forefeet and endeavoring to hurl itself upon us, its eyes glaring and as large as my fists. Meanwhile, I had called to George Grenier, the engineer, to throw a rope from the steamer over its head, and as he tried to tighten it there for a year ago. the moose promptly turned from us to attack Grenier, raising itself in the water in a most extraordinary fashon and striking out at the steam launch with its forefeet. As he gave the animal rope, the engineer made an effort to climb on the awning of his vessel, thinking that the moose was about to come aboard, and declaring that he was afraid of a beast that used his front legs so freely. I gave the canoe a turn with my paddle and leaped into the launch, fearful that Grenier would let go the rope. We pulled on it together and when Loni joined us and took hold with me, the angineer put in steam again and away we went, towing the moose in the water at such a rate and with the rope so tightly around its neck that after a little while it was in danger of drowning.

"We hauled it in close to the steamer and I took hold of its big ears to keep its mouth and nose above water. At times I tired of this and put one hand right under its nose to keep it out of water. In spite of this I feared that it at prices one-third or one-half bewould choke to death, and I called to the engineer to go ashore, so that we might secure it in some other manner. Loni, my brother-in-law, was opposed to running ashore with the animal, but I felt that we could not tow it back to the station alive, and we headed for land. As the vessel slowed a little we managed to tie its forelegs together, and almost succeeded in binding the hind legs, too. As we neared the shore I saw that I had made a mistake and that the moose was more than we could control. As its feet touched the ground where the lake gradually shallowed toward the shore, nearly a quarter of a mile before reaching it, the captive brute went forward by great leaps and bounds, fifteen feet at a time. Three of us hung on to the rope that held it and pried our feet against the steamer's side, but it quickly towed us ashore, in spite of all our efforts. Meanwhile the engineer had tied the end of the rope to the vessel's anchor and thrown the latter overboard. Having succeeded in grounding the steamer the moose tore away from us, snapping the threequarter-inch rope that bound its legs as if it had been twine. It leaped for the woods, but the anchor caught up a saw log that lay on the shore. This it dragged behind it, apparently with the greatest case, until the log caught up on two balsalm trees, between which it had bounded. As the log bent the trees forward, it slid up their trunks for at least three or four feet, and, seeing that the animal had been brought to a standstill, three of us jumped into the water and waded ashore after it, my idea being to tie the moose securely.

"As we approached the moose charged us feroclously, three times twisting the rope around a tree as it did so. With its mouth wide open, howling with rage, it bounded toward us, its cars thrown back upon its neck like those of a biting horse, while the hair upon the back of its neck stood up like bristles several inches high. Its continued efforts to reach us very near ly strangled it, and it fell exhausted to the ground. I rushed forward and se cuved its foreless with a stout ropand was about to fasten its hind legs when it started in to kick so vigorous ly that I had to get out of the way in order to avoid beink killed. It got up on its feet but not before we had un wound its towline from the tree and taken the end of it and the anchor or board the steamer. The engineer had now got up eighty pounds of steam, and we decided to tow it up the lake, The boat had been got well afloat, but it was all that we could do to overcome the despurate resistance of the powerful brute and tow him again in-

into deep water, however, it had sue corded, by a series of jerks, in shaking the rope over one of its ears, and the next moment was free, its new and short, stumpy horns being insufficient to retain the line.

"Its first act upon finding that there was no longer any strain upon it was to turn round to see if it was really free. Finding the rope no longer suspended from its neck, it shook its head gayly and trotted off into the woods As it disappeared among the trees we noticed that it had about thirty feet of rope dangling from one of its front We put the steamer about again caped prisoner, but without success. A little later it came out of the wood 200 yards below and again took to the water. It did not swim far enough from land to enable us to get between one the line of the Quebec and Lake it and the shore, but had evidently come down for a bath to escape from the myriads of flies that clung to its eyes, nose and the dreadful seres upo its neck where it had been chafed to the rope. Its tongue was hanging out and it gazed curlously at the steamer until it had disappeared from view around a neighboring point on its way home to its dock. There is no doubt, said Joe, "that if we had kept the brute in the water when we first had it there, we should have succeeded in keeping it a prisoner."

The whole adventure was so remarkable in character that all the men who participated in it agree that they would not have believed it had they not seen it. Joe Dechene undoubtedly owes his life to the fact that he followed his brother-in-law's advice when engaged in chasing the moose in his cance They gained rapidly on the animal, and Colonel Blair declares that he seldom saw a prettier sight than the manner in which the two French-Canadian guides made the birch bark leap and dart over the surface of the water as if it were itself a thing of life and action. As they approached the moose Joe wanted to catch it by the tall and thus compel it to tow them ashore. Loni Muir objected, saying that he was not yet ready to be killed, and Joe saw quite enough of the brute's strength and strange antics later to make him thankful that he is alive and well today, and that Loni interposed an objection to his original plan of capturing a live moose.

PROSPERITY'S PROOFS.

From the New York World. The spring reports of the national banks for this year show that they had more money leut out in April than elever months before by \$306,000,000. That is to say, the industries of the country ar far more active this year than las that their directors are using \$396,600,00 more money borrowed from the national banks. But the national banks do only a part of the country's banking business There are also the state banks, the great private banks, and the trust companies whose loans for industrial uses have in creased in like proportion. Without exnet statistics from them it is perfectly safe to say that the merchants and man-ufacturers of this country, the men who pay wages and keep the wheels going round, are borrowing and using at a profit between one-half and threeers of a billion dollars more this year

DEPENDS ON APPETITE.

than they could find remunerative us

From the Buffalo News.

"Now, boys," said the Sunday-school eacher, "can any of you name the three "Yes'm, I can," replied one little fel-

Very well, Johnny, What are they? "Breakfast, dinner and supper," was the unconsciously logical reply.

REXFORD'S.

SCRANTON, July 11, 1899.

Boxes soiled and some of the pieces tarnished. That's why Rogers & Bro. silverware will be sold low regular. For instance:

\$2 fish knives, \$1. \$1,75 fruit knives, goc for 6. 90c sugar tongs, 48c. \$1.75 berry spoons, 95c. 75c butter knives, 30c. Lots more.

> THE REXFORD CO., 132 Wyoming Ave.

Star Automatic Paper Fastener

Fastens papers in a jiffy, feeds itself and improved in every respect. Prices lower than ever. We are still selling the Planitary Pencil Sharpeners. The only sharpening device which never breaks the lead. On trial in your office for 10 days free of plies, together with a large line of Blank Books and Typewriter's Supplies.

ReynoldsBros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS, Hotel Jermyn Building.

A Twenty-Year Gold-Filled Gase With a 15-Jeweled Waltham Movement, Both

Guaranteed

The Best Watch in the Whole World for the Money.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

130 Wyoming Avenue.



THE LONG GREEN

lawn around the house, or the little patch of grass in the dooryard, require constant attention to look beautiful.

Don't borrow your neliphor's lawn mower which you find isn't sharp, and then say sharp things about it which makes your wife sad, but come in here and buy a lawn mower that will cut like a tazor and runs as easy as a bicycle. The labor saved will amply repay you for the small outlay.

And such things as Pruning Shears and Grass Clippers that will give satisfaction are here too.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH \$25-327 PENN AVENUE.

Luther Keller LIME, CEMENT,

SEWER PIPE, Etc.

Yard and Office West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.



An elderly lady living at Fordham Heights, a past of New York City, and who was known to be a warm advocate of Ripans Tabules for any case of liver include or indigestion, said to a reporter who visited her for the purpose of 1 arming the particulars of her case; "I had always employed a physician and did so on the last occasion I had for one, but at that time obtained no beneficial results. I had never had any faith in patent medicines, but having seen Kipans Tabules recommended very highly faith in patent medicines, but having seen kipans Tabules recommended very highly in the New York Herald, I concluded to give them a trial, and I found they were just what my case demanded. I have never employed a physician since, and that means a saving of \$2 a call. A dollar's worth of Ripans Tabules lasts me a month, and I would not be without them now if it were my last dollar. At the time of this interview there were present two daughters who specially objected to their mother giving a testimonial which should parade her name in the newspapers, but to this the elder lady argued: "There may be other cases just like mine, and I am sure I take great pleasure in recommending the Tabules to any one affected as I was. If the telling about my case in the papers enables some other person similarly affected to be as greatly benefited as I have been, I see no objection." And the daughters, familiar with her case and knowing how carnestly she felt about the benefit she had received from Ripans Tabules, decided that their mother was quite right.

a new style market containing vas millions Tabrine in a paper carties (without plans) is new for sale of some thrus shows and the consecution. One stores of the some and the consecution. One stores of the stores contact (the tabrine) can be than by quality by senting forth with costs in the birth and the sale of the stores of the stores of the stores of the sale o

FINLEY'S

Foulard Silks

In order to make a complete clearance-the first and charge. We have numerous last cut of the season now other novelties in office sup- takes effect on our entire stock of

Printed Foulards

and our line being of standard quality only, we are giving you an opportunity to procure a first-class gown at very moderate cost.

Every pattern is of this season's production-mostly black and navy groundsin neat designs, and our closing prices are

50c and 70c

a yard, formerly 75c to \$1.25

We are still showing a good assortment of

Wash Jap Silks

in plain and cord effects-"colors absolutely fast," which we are closing out below cost.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

We've Talked Alaska...

REFRIGERATORS for ten years, for we have a good ice saving, food saving, trouble saving, refrigerating story.

The saving of ice by using our Alaska, will soon pay for the Refrigerator, Special prices this week.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 N. Washington Ave.

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Heating, Plumbing. Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

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HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming Instruct Car.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smake.co. and the Repauto Chemical Company's

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